Compliance with Statewide Transition Plan Alignment with CMS HCB Setting Regulation Requirements (42 CFR Sections 441.301 (c) (4) - (6); Section 441.302 and 441.530)

#### **Companion Guide for Provider Self-Assessment**

Document does not require public comment per CMS, however DHHS requests input.

LME/MCO or Local Lead Agency (Case Management Entity): Designated Home LME-MCO

Provider Name (as appears on license, if applicable, or legal name): Denote name. NPI#: Reference NC Tracks

MHL License # (if applicable) official # is on license issued by DHSR

- Before completing self-assessment, indicate the intent to comply with all HCBS Setting Rule Requirements: Yes\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ Answer only Yes or No
- If Yes, continue. If No, enter the number of individuals through Medicaid HCBS that will need to be transitioned: Enter a number only if there is not intent to comply with HCBS Setting Rule Requirements.
- Self-Assessment must be completed for each site providing HCBS Service(s), submitting one for an organization will not be accepted. Innovations: Residential: Complete one per physical site; Day Supports: Complete one per physical site; SE Complete one per corporate site and a minimum of 10 assessments or 10% whichever is greater; CAP/DA/CAP Choice Adult Day Health one per physical site.

**Section I: Settings That Are Not Home And Community Based:** 

NOTE: Do NOT proceed past question 1 if any of the items are checked yes.

- 1. Is the facility one of the following?
  - Nursing facility
  - Institution for Mental Diseases
  - Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF-IID)
  - Hospital

If any of these are checked yes, the facility cannot meet HCBS Criteria for community based settings.

If there is a specific question, contact assigned LME-MCO Network Department or Local Lead Agency (Case Management Entity)

Nursing Facility – a Medicaid Nursing Facility – (42 CFR 488.301)

IMD Facility - defined as a hospital, nursing facility, or other institution of more than 16 beds that is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment or care of persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care and related services

ICFIID – Institution for the mentally retarded or persons with related conditions means an institution (or distinct part of an institution) that— (a) Is primarily for the diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of the mentally retarded or persons with related conditions; and (b) Provides, in a protected residential setting, ongoing evaluation, planning, 24-hour supervision, coordination, and integration of health or rehabilitative services to help each individual function at his greatest ability. Based on changes made in Rosa's Law in 2010, Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Mental Retardation (ICF/MR) will now reflect nationwide changes and be referred to as Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID).

Hospital - hospital is primarily engaged in providing, by or under the supervision of physicians, to inpatients (A) diagnostic services and therapeutic services for medical diagnosis, treatment, and care of injured, disabled, or sick persons, or (B) rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons;

— ? C. R. § 44.2301(c)(5) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(2) (about Community First Choice (og., ms); § 441.710(a)(2); 10A NCAC 27D .0301 Social Integration; 42 C.F.R. §435. (10: Sec 1919 SSA 42 U.S.C. 1395i-3; http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2008-title42. ml/USCODE-2008-title42-chap7-subchapXVIII-partA-sec1395i-3.htm; Social Security Ac. Sec. 1861. [42 U.S.C. 1395x]; CFR 483.400 – 483.480; CFR 488.301

- **2.** Is the facility in one of the following locations?
  - a building that is also a publicly or privately operated facility that provides inpatient institutional treatment
  - a building on the grounds of, or immediately adjacent to, a public institution
  - a setting that has the effect of isolating individuals receiving Medicaid HCBS from the broader community of individuals not receiving Medicaid HCBS.
- Examples include: State Developmental Centers, Nursing Homes, etc.
- Settings that are located on the same or contiguous property to an institution or are sharing space with an institution. Consideration must also be given to any applicable ordinances.
- Other examples include: Gated communities, settings that are isolated from the community at large, residential or boarding schools that are disability specific, etc.
- Any other setting that has the effect of isolating individuals receiving HCBS from the broader community.

-42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(5) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(2) (about Community First

If any of these are checked yes, the setting is presumed to not	Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(2)
meet HCBS Criteria for community based settings, and would	
require approval of the Secretary of the United States	
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).	
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#### SPECIAL NOTE FOR SECTION II AND SECTION III:

All elements for each characteristic must be met for the response to be Yes. Evidence of support should be submitted in circumstances where element(s) of a characteristic is/are met. A plan of action/correction is required for any element(s) that is/are not met. This will ensure monitoring only occurs for the area(s) that is/are out of compliance. (Evidence is specific to the characteristic and is not policy/procedure or standard operating procedure unless otherwise noted but may include any evidence of implementation.

Section II: General HCBS Criteria - Non-Italized language (on the left side of the assessment) reflects the actual characteristic and the italicized bulleted notations provide guidance to evaluate the characteristic. However, the italized bulleted items are not all inclusive to each element of the characteristic.

NOTE: This section <u>MUST</u> be completed, in entirety, if the following services are provided: Adult Day Health, Day Supports, Supported Employment and Residential.

1. The setting is integrated) in and supports full access to the greater community (work, live, recreate, and other services). There are opportunities to seek employment and work in competitive integrated settings, engage in community life, and control personal resources, and receive services in the community to the same degree of access as individuals not receiving Medicaid HCBS.

Refer to CMS Steps to Compliance For HCBS Settings and Requirements in a 1915(c) Waiver and 1915 (i) SPA (State Plan Amendment) and Guidance on Settings that have the effect of isolating individuals receiving HCBS from the Broader Community located at:

http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Long-Term-Services-and-SupportS/Home-and-Community-Based-Services/Home-and-Community-Based-Services.html

- Are transportation and other supports provided so that people can regularly access services similar to those used by the community at large?
- Can people regularly interact directly with other members of the community who are not paid to do so?

Integration can be most readily defined as any situation/circumstance that does not meet the definition of isolated as defined by CMS.

- The opportunity and support needed to get a job and work alongside people without disabilities.
- Be part of the local community life which must include what is of interest to the person, e.g. faith based activities, volunteer opportunities, local events, but must occur outside of the service setting.
- Access to transportation resources (what is available to the general population) within a given community with recognition given to urban and rural barriers, e.g. urban metropolis and rural communities, village, hamlets, towns and cities.
- Control their own money, possessions and all other resources with appropriate help which may include a financial coach, dual payee responsibility, etc.
- Regularly interact with friends, family, co-workers that enhance the quality and security of a person's life. It represents "not to do for", but "with" people. If opportunities are always "scheduled" and are only "occasional" this does not meet the intent of "community-based".

—42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4), (c)(4)(i) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1), (a)(1)(i) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1), (a)(1)(i); 10A NCAC 27D .0301 Social Integration; § 168-2; § 168-3; § 168-8; § 168 A-6

- 2. The setting is selected by the individual from among setting options including non-disability specific settings and an option for a private unit in a residential setting. The setting options are identified and documented in the person-centered plan and are based on the individual's needs, preferences, and, for residential settings, resources available for room and board.
  - The setting is selected by people from among

- Choice of setting (includes any setting that is of interest to the person) is based on the preference(s) of the person and is the ultimate decision of the individual. Examples of evidence include, but are not limited to: providing information specific to the options presented, or places visited/employment considered, or individuals the person met during the planning process of choosing a place to live, work or engage during one's day.
- To ensure a person's preferences are being respected, were the

residential and day options that include generic	С
settings.	

• Do people choose their rooms (if residence) or the area they work in, etc.?

- choices presented in such a way that it was clearly understood by the person, e.g. conversation, picture, written, object format.
- A setting that is chosen by an individual, if they are to receive HCBS services, must meet all the requirements of the rule (Final Rule March 2014).
- Options provided align with the individual's available financial resources, e.g. SSI, VA, Special Assistance, Social Security, earned income, trusts, etc. (residential only).

—42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(ii) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(ii) (about Community First Choice programs); 43CFR § 441.301 (6) (2) (i)

- 3. Ensures the rights of privacy, dignity and respect, and freedom from coercion and restraint.
  - Do people have the space and opportunity to speak on the phone, open and read mail, and visit with others, privately?
  - Do people have a place and opportunity to be by themselves during the day?
  - Is **informed** consent obtained **prior to** implementation of intrusive medical or behavioral interventions?
  - For any restrictions imposed on the person, is there a plan for restoring the right/fading the restriction?
  - For people using psychotropic medications, is the use based on specific psychiatric diagnoses?
  - Do people receive the fewest psychotropic meds possible, at the lowest dosage possible?

- There must always be the availability of space that ensures the individual can talk privately with family, friends and others of the persons choosing whether in person, over the phone or the internet (if access is available).
  - Even in shared situations, there must also be availability for a person to have "personal and alone time" as they define it during their day. If an individual is unable to use words to communicate, information should be obtained from others that know the person the best to ensure they have opportunity for what is important to them.
- 10A NCAC 27D .0303 INFORMED CONSENT Informed Consent by definition is given by a person who has a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications, and future consequences of action, e.g. a reference reflective of all components of informed consent is the Consent Handbook, H. Rutherford Turnbull and Douglas Biklen.
- Plan for right restoration must be included in the person centered plan at the time of restriction.
- Behavioral Interventions/Physical Restraint: 10A NCAC 27E
- Psychotropic Medication Psychiatric diagnosis must be

established prior to use of psychotropic medication if it be used to treat a mental health disorder. Other uses of psychotropic medication do not apply.

—42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(iii) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(iii) (about Community First Choice programs); 10A NCAC 27G .0208 Client Services (a) (1); 10A NCAC 27G .0209 Medication Requirements (f) (1) (2); 10A NCAC 27d .0303 Informed Consent; 10A NCAC 27D .0101 Policy on Rights Restrictions and Interventions (c) (1) (2), (d) (1) (2) (3), (e) (1) (2) (3), (f) (1), (2) (A) (B) (C) (D), (3); §122C-62 (b) (1)

- 4. Optimizes, but does not regiment, independent initiative, autonomy, and independence in making life choices, including but not limited to, daily activities, physical environment, and with whom to interact.
  - Do people receive only the level of support needed to make their own decisions?
  - Do people exercise their rights as citizens to: voice their opinions, vote, and move about the community, associate with others, practice their religion, access their money, make personal decisions, and other rights that are important to them?
  - Do people choose their daily activities, their schedules, and locations of the activities?

- Individuals must be able to engage and make their daily decisions/choices which includes, at a minimum, people they talk to, what they want to do during the day, where they spend their time, and with whom they have relationships. However, based on one's circumstances there are realistic considerations that must be made, i.e. people we support will experience realistic barriers such as defined work hours, immediate availability of people they choose to help them; transportation schedules bus may have stopped operating at 10:00 —— however ultimately the final outcome of the choices includes and is determined by the person. For example, if I am employed and only have 30 minutes for lunch and work in downtown Raleigh, I am not able to go Holly Springs for a lunch hour at my favorite restaurant on days that I am working.
- There must be flexibility for "last minute plans/changes" on what an individual may or may not want to do, e.g. again consideration must be given to financial resources, and individual choices e.g. getting up at 3:00 a.m. desiring to walk at a favorite park 30 minutes from home may not be possible but then what are the possible alternatives, e.g. a walking track around their home, a treadmill or Zumba DVD.
- Adherence to 'typical rules' like paying rent, utilities, noise control, pets, etc. are expected, but are not arbitrarily imposed

- rules such as who can visit, established curfews, restrictions on visits with families and others of choice.
- Support should only be available as needed and completely dependent upon the person's needs: e.g. I may need a ride to my appointment, but I can schedule it on my own; I can choose what I want to eat but, I need assistance to prepare it; I can access and utilize various technology, but need IT support when there is a problem.
- A person's need for support should never reduce or eliminate options for the person, e.g. it becomes an opportunity to "try a different way". Foster individual and creative solutions. A person's need for support should never be used as a reason to "take away" or "restrict" options or to only provide those supports when the person makes the choices that coincide with the service schedule/routine.
  - Rights are not privileges and individuals choose if they want to vote and for whom they will vote, etc. this may involve using a voter's guide, networking with the Board of Elections; voicing opinions what are the opportunities for this, and do people understand how to share what they feel and with who when a specific outcome is desired; people choose religious services, and are not required to attend a staff's church, a family's "home church", or any church at all but may choose to engage through tele media, private mediation, or choose to not engage at all, etc.
- Having the choices and freedoms does not mean people who receive HCBS should never have to do certain things at certain times, e.g. if I have a job at Olive Garden, and am provided a work schedule, just as anyone else who works I must report to work at the scheduled times.

—42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(iv) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(iv) (about Community First Choice programs); 10A NCAC 27D .0301 Social Integration; 10A NCAC 27F .0105 Client's Personal Funds (a) (b) (c) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (d) (1) (2) (3) (4); 10A NCAC 27D .0302

	Client Self-Governance; 42 CFR § 441.301(D) Individuals are able to have visitors of their choosing at any time; §122C-62 (b) (7); §122C-62 (b) (8)
<ul> <li>5. Individuals are free and supported to control their own schedules and activities as well as have access to food at all times.</li> <li>• Do people choose their daily activities, their schedules, and the locations of the activities as opposed to being "told" what they are to do?</li> <li>• Do people receive support needed to make choices about the kinds of work and activities they prefer?</li> <li>• Is there evidence of personal preference assessments to identify the kinds of work and activities people want?</li> <li>• Do the individuals have meals at the times and places of their choosing?</li> <li>• Are snacks accessible and available at all times?</li> </ul>	• There must be clear evidence that the individual's schedule is not prescriptive (developed and imposed by support team without any involvement of the person), and is not identical to that of his/her housemates, but may have some similarities, e.g. (can they share/show their schedule; do they make/write their own schedule if one is needed, do they carry a personal copy/have it on their preferred technology device if this is important in their life, is it repeated from day to day with no changes noted?). Is there evidence that schedules are flexible and change as needed based on personal preferences, e.g. if a person chooses to not go to the novies at the last minute this does not present a problem?  • There must be evidence that a person is not required to get up, go to bed, take a bath, exercise at the same time every day, unless it is truly their choice. For minors more defined scheduling may be required, e.g. bedtimes, homework, tooth brushing three times a day could be examples – these are not restrictions.  There must be availability and noted use of preferred "things to do", e.g. television, board games, IPOD, computer, etc. when a person chooses to do them yet lending consideration to the rights of others.  —42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(iv) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(iv) (about Community First Choice programs); 10A NCAC 27G.0208 Client Services (a) (3) (c); 10S NCAC 27D.0301 Social Integration; § 168-8; §441.301 (vi) (C)
<ul> <li>6. Facilitates choice regarding services, supports, and who provides them.</li> <li>• Do people select the services/supports that they receive (generic community services e.g., barber, restaurant, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals are provided a choice regarding the services, provider and settings and the opportunity to visit/understand the options available.</li> <li>Choices of individuals may not align with selected vendors of provider agencies and must be carefully considered, e.g. people using the same barber, pharmacy or for the convenience of being</li> </ul>

Do people select the provider from a choice of providers?	able to charge to a pre-established account.  The setting affords individuals the opportunity to update or change their preferences and can demonstrate this as an operating practice, e.g. educational support, house meetings, self-advocacy meetings.  The setting must ensure that individuals are supported to make decisions and exercise autonomy to the greatest possible degree.  The setting affords the individual with the opportunity to participate in activities that they prefer/like, but that are not work related.  The meaningful activities should occur within the person's compunity specific to their individual needs and preferences.  Support staff must be able to demonstrate their understanding and knowledge of a person's capabilities, interests, likes as well as their dislikes.  Individuals should be involved if they desire to choose their own support workers, e.g. involved in interview process, meeting applicants when they visit potential work sites.  The provider must have a policy and demonstrate implementation of that policy which ensures that the individual has the needed supports to develop his/her plan that is specifically reflects their needs e.g. development of the plan is a joint responsibility of the person, Care Coordination/Case Management and the Provider.  The provider must be able to demonstrate how the individual is best supported in making changes in their service array – there is joint responsibility between the provider and care coordination.
<ul> <li>7. The setting is physically accessible to the individual.</li> <li>• Have modifications been made to promote maximum access and use of physical environment for the</li> </ul>	• The setting must ensure that there are no obstructions which include but are not limited to steps, doorway lips, narrow hallways or entrances that limits or prevents a person's ability to access all

areas.
<ul> <li>Reasonable modifications must be made that addresses an individual's needs specific to ensuring full access to the environment, e.g. grab bars, raised seats in the bathroom, shower chairs, ramps, reasonable height and location of tables/chairs, accessibility of washer and dryers, commensurate with an individual's needs, etc.</li> <li>This requirement cannot be changed/modified as it meets ADA.</li> </ul>
10A NCAC 27G0205; 10A NCAC 27G .0304 (a), (b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5); ADA.gov

Section III: Residential HCBS Criteria – In a provider-owned or controlled residential setting, in addition to the qualities listed above, the following additional conditions must be met:

NOTE: This section MUST be completed only if the following service is provided: Residential.

- 8. Individuals have privacy in their sleeping or living unit.
  - Can the individual close and lock their bedroom door?
  - Is the furniture arranged as the individual prefers and does the arrangement assure privacy and comfort?
- Individuals must be able to close and lock their personal living area (bedroom and bathroom) if they desire.
- If they cannot close and lock their personal living area, it must be clearly addressed in the person-centered plan or assessment, e.g. is it a health and safety issue that makes it a rights restriction, is it a training issue, that the person does not have an interest after there has been opportunity for informed choice or is it that the person will never possess the ability based on individual circumstances.
- A training plan must be developed to assist in the acquisition of that particular skill unless the person does not possess any ability to do so and that must be noted in the plan, (e.g. a person that may be medically fragile and has no movement and requires total staff assistance).
- The furniture must be adequate to meet the person's needs/preferences and must be arranged the way the person

	desires.  • The arrangement must ensure privacy and comfort for the person.  • Staff and other housemates must always knock and receive permission prior to entering a person's bedroom, living area, or bathroom.  —42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(vi)(B) (3) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a) (1)(vi)(B) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1) (vi)(B); 10A NCAC 27F.0102
<ul> <li>9. The unit or dwelling can be owned, rented, or occupied under a legally enforceable agreement by the individual receiving services and the individual has the same responsibilities and protections from eviction that tenants have under landlord/tenant law. For settings in which landlord tenant laws do not apply, there must be a lease, residency agreement or other form of written agreement in place for each HCBS participant. The document must provide protections that address eviction processes and appeals comparable to those provided under landlord/tenant law.</li> <li>Do people have the same responsibilities that other tenants have under landlord/tenant laws?</li> <li>Are people provided the same protections from eviction that other tenants have under landlord/tenant laws?</li> </ul>	**Additional guidance has been requested:  **HCBS** Services cannot occur in settings that restrict an individual's choices as well as any aspect of their daily life.  Individuals have the same rights and responsibilities under state law as any tenant. This includes no eviction/discharge without cause or proper notice. Health and safety remains paramount. This includes eviction/discharge without proper and justified notice. Individuals must know their rights regarding housing and when they could be required to move and this information included in their ISP or assessment.  **Is there a lease, residency agreement, memorandum of agreement or other agreed upon form of documentation between the individual and the landlord?*  -42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(vi)(A) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(vi)(A) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1)(vi)(A) §168-9; 10A NCAC 27 G. 0201; add d/c NCGS.
<ul> <li>10. Units have entrance doors lockable by the individual with only appropriate staff having keys to doors.</li> <li>Each person living in the unit has a key or keys for that unit.</li> <li>Is there evidence that efforts are being made to teach</li> </ul>	• Individuals have access to the entrance, bedroom and bathing areas through whatever key system is utilized by the facility if the individual possesses the required skill set to do so safely and does not place themselves at risk of injury. Training in identified areas

use of a key to anyone who does not understand how to do this?  11. Individuals sharing units have a choice of roommates in the setting.  • Do people choose their roommates?	of need must be carefully assessed.  Support staff does not indiscriminately use master keys to gain access without appropriately knocking and receiving permission prior to entering. In the event of a health and safety concern or the person is at risk this would not be expected.  The person-centered plan and/or assessment reflects that the person has the ability gain access/use key system to their home or a training plan is developed to assist in the acquisition of that particular skill unless the person does not possess any ability or desire to do so and that must be noted in the plan. This is a joint collaborative between, the person, their Care Coordinator and their provider.  42 C.F.C. § 441.301(c)(v)(vi)(B) (1) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(vi)(B) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1)(vi)(B);  The home has a process to assist the individual to choose a roommate/housemate regardless of whether the person does or does not use words to share their opinions/desires.  Married couples are afforded a choice of sharing a room.  The home has a process for the individual to request a roommate change should they desire one, but this not guaranteed a change will occur based on what may be available – but that the person is afforded the opportunity to explore.  The individual expresses that they are satisfied with their roommate through contacts with their Care Coordinator, to their support staff and during their person-centered planning meeting.
12. Individuals are free to furnish and decorate sleeping and living units.	• Individuals are free and encouraged to choose items of their preference for their specific room/living area.

- Does each person pick the decorative items in their own private bedroom?
- Do people living in the same unit participate in the choices of decorative items in the shared living areas of the unit?
- This is not a choice of one or two items, but an opportunity to visit stores of choice, on line shopping, seeking assistance from people of their choosing to accompany or assist them. Consideration must be given to an individual's financial resources.

—42 C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(vi)(B) (3) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a) (1)(vi)(B) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1)(vi)(B); § 168-8; 10 A NCAC 27F.0102

- 13. Individuals are free to have visitors of their choosing at any time
  - Are people supported in having visitors of their own choosing and to visit others frequently?
  - Are people satisfied with the amount of contact they have with their friends?
- Individuals are supported to have visitors of their choosing in their home, e.g. is the person assisted to make a phone call, coordinate time that works for both the visitor/friend and the individual;
- Help the individual understand what are acceptable social practices;
- Visitors cannot infringe on the rights/space of an individual's house or roommates.

C.F.R. § 441.301(c)(4)(vi)(D) (about HCBS waivers); § 441.530(a)(1)(vi)(D) (about Community First Choice programs); § 441.710(a)(1)(vi)(D); 10A NCAC 27D .0301; 10A NCAC 6B .0108; APSM 45-1 10A NCAC 26B .0108 (a) (b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5); 122C-62 (b) (1)

- 14. Any modification of the additional conditions (1-13 in this document) for provider owned or controlled residential setting must be supported by a specific assessed need and justified in the person-centered plan. The following requirements must be documented in the person-centered plan.
  - 1. Identify a specific and individualized assessed need.
  - 2. Document the positive interventions and supports used prior to any modifications to the personcentered service plan.
  - 3. Document less intrusive methods of meeting the need

If any modifications are needed to any of the items listed in 1-13 of this document, assist the person to contact their responsible Care Coordination/Case Manager to schedule a meeting. The meeting will be for the sole purpose to discuss, address and modify the person's individual plan. The information in the person-centered plan must reflect all elements listed in number 14 (#'s 1-8).

10A NCAC 27G .0206 Client Records; APSM 45-2 Chapter 4-10; Review and Annual Rewrite of Person-Centered Plan; APSM 45-2 Chapter 4-6 The Crisis Plan As A Required Component Of The Person Centered Plan

The signatur	e, by LME-MCO representative, b	pelow certifies review and accepta	nce of the above Self-Assessment informati	on.
Contact Num	nber:			
Printed Nam	e/Title	Signature	Date	
-	he above information is true and corr f participation as a Medicaid Provide		alse or misleading information may be cause	for denial or
Additional Co	omments:			
Sources: CFR,	NCAC, NCGS, Med.Gov; ASAN,			
	will cause no harm to the individua	al.		
	Include an assurance that intervent	tions and supports		
7.	Include the informed consent of the	e individual.		
	to determine if the modification is s can be terminated.	still necessary or		
6.	Include established time limits for p	periodic reviews		
	measure the ongoing effectiveness modification.	of the		
5.	Include regular collection and revi	•		
,.	directly proportionate to the specific			
4.	Include a clear description of the c	condition that is		